# LODGE DEMANDS U. S. PACIFY MEXICO BEFORE FOSTERING ARMENIA

# CRUSH WILSON DYNASTY, LODGE URGES PARTY

Administration Bars Path to Every True Progress, Senator Asserts.

MAKES PEACE IMPOSSIBLE

Convention Cheers Greet His Arraignment of Home and Foreign Policies.

y a Rinff Correspondent of THE SUN AND New York HERALD. CHICAGO, June 8. - Senator Henry abot Lodge's keynote speech at the Mr. Wilson stands for a theory of ad- faithful servants of the Government of the Republican National ministration and government which is has been passed. Cabot Lodge's keynote speech at the Convention was greeted with roars not American. and cheers of applause, which reached their apex when the temporary chair man of the convention declared that every one connected with "the dynasty f Woodrow Wilson must be driven

### put was a denunciation of Wilsonism. Lodge's Speech.

Benator Lodge's speech in full follows out decisive step in the political camwhich is to determine the party always conceived and venerated it control of this great Government for lie next four years. It is a solemn mosent, fraught with vast possibilities of lither good or evil. Well worth our fundamental question of whether the while it is just here, 'upon this bank and Government of the United States shall The tempest has subsided, ut the ocean still heaves and rolls with the storm, which has passed, crash sui-enly against the shores that shelter and upon the path which will carry us for-ustain the vast fabric which we are ward to true progress and wiser laws. ustain the vast fabric which we are wont to call our civilization. We had ourselves gazing upon the problems and and Roosevelt from which Mr. Wil-rials wifich the huge convulsion has sought to drag us. We can only regain it by once and for all condemn-ing the man and his associates who have build and again move onward.
"The ruined towns, the broken indus-

les, desolated farms are there before our ) as wherever the battles were fought. Countless little mounds mark the resting places of the dead in the fields and on the hillsides, torn and gashed by shot and shell. Signals of mourning throughout the world tell us of the irreparable es of all nations, which have swept way such an appalling portion of the routh of every land, those in whom were parnered up the hopes and strength of the future. The spiendor of the achieveof our soldiers and sailors, their autatless courage and unabrinking ervice, will always remain one of the roudest memories in the history of the lepublic. But the dead return not, and ng pressure of the vast debts and serve even in the hour of the country's caped up taxes which have been piled danger. lders and upon those f posterity. Great empires have trust of mankind in order as the conqueror of chaos and eternal night. A conqueror of chaos and eternal night. A famous poet tells us that "order is famous poet tells us that "order is famous poet tells us that "order is the conqueror of chaos and eternal night. A ottered, fallen and passed away like a eatch in the night.

Difficult Task Ahead.

"All these things store us in the face, i men and women: 'Are you loyal to framed by the men chosen by the peo-our country and her cause, ready t work and to sacrifice and if need be to "The Chief Magistrate must understand as rightly answered nothing else mat-

here trifles of life, in dress, in amuse- or any minority of the people.

## Patience Is Advised.

"We must allow for it. We must be conditions, so profoundly distorted and dvance steadily, never hurriedly but al-

conditions of the hour. The only other administration, by sacrifics of efficiency organized political force strong enough to political purposes, never so recklessly indulged in before, and in certain cases is the Republican party. If that, too, by an incompetency so marvellous that fails and breaks down the Russian de-it cannot be due to nature but munt scent into barbarism will begin to draw be the result of art. Yet despite all near. Such an end is inconceivable with
the American people, but they must realize the peril and drive it back into the
darkness whence it comes. We keepers
of the Republican faith, must therefore
noticed because great events have so succeed. We must not know defeat crowded on each other's heels in the when the great responsibility comes to years of world war that the comprosur hands. To the service of 1860 we hension and appreciation of legislative must add a like service in 1920. No larger victory at any time could be won by any political party. We must both earn and deserve it. We did not fall in the civil war. We shall not, must not

"In order to render to our country the service which we desire to render and which have been halting and stumbling which we can accomplish in large meas- for many years in the incapable hands ure at least if we undertake it with all our ability and in a disinterested public spirit, we must have the opportunity for service. That opportunity can only come through our being intrusted by the people with both the legislative and the mesigns, or anybody that is his, any body who with bent knee has served his pur-poses, must be driven from all control. from all influence upon the Government of the United States. They must be driven from office and power, not be cause they are Democrats but because Mr. Wilson stands for a theory of ad-

"His methods, his constant if indirect assaults upon the Constitution and upon all the traditions of free government strike at the very life of rem power, not because they are the American principles upon which bemocrats but because Mr. Wilson's our Government has always rested. The heory of government is un-Ameri- return of the Democrats to power with an." Senator Lodge's address through- Mr. the leader and master of a great party. which before his advent possessed both traditions and principles, would be a ong step in the direction of the autoc Wilson yearns and "We are met here to take the first, the a heavy blow to the continuance of free representative government as we have

onl of time,' to pause for an instant be a government of laws and not of while we giance swiftly upon the scene men, whether it shall be a free repre-Behind us lies the greatest war of history, now for the most part fallen stient, or sentative government or that of a dictatorship resting on a plebiscite carried by repellent methods. Mr. Wilson and together with all the hideous advances of science in methods of taking human of science in methods of taking human if, which battened upon it, halted and share his spirit represent, must be alled the spirit represent, must be alled the spirit represent. put aside and conclusively excluded from any future control. Bear this well in esting waves, while the dead sens of mind throughout the campaign, for it is the storm, which has passed, crash sul-

> "It is the path of Washington, Lincoln thus endeavored to turn us from the ways which with all nations lead to de struction. We therefore make our appeal for support to all who love Amer ica, to all, whatever party name they faith of the fathers, to join with this great work of redemption. The de all it means transcends in importance and dominant issues are bound up with it. Without that defeat every chance of the right settlement of the mighty ques tions before us, so sorely needed now and not later, will depart.

## Our First Duty as Americans.

Fig. We feel in daily life the grind- who had their own selfish purposes to

Heaven's first law," and history repeats has passed both Houses and is now in necessary to argue because the country the same injunction. All the civilization ever built by and treasured by mankind has rested upon the establishment of law and order. Law and order, the supports although less obvious than profiteering, observing the performance which fol-of true liberty, the firm foundations of is the abnormal increase per capita of lowed. The Government management lerce our attention and arrest our of true liberty, the firm foundations of bughts. But this is not all, and what prosperity and progress, have always the circulating medium. This has doubled which ensued was inefficient, the railemains, purhaps more than anything ruled in the United States and have been size, makes incredibly difficult the imnease task which lies before us, one not people. They must never be weakened to be escaped but which will strain gov- or impaired unless we are ready to see raments and people to the top of their all that we have carefully built up go cent if aught that makes life worth liv-ing is to survive. The wrecked towns, into the struggle against chaos, followed shattered forts, the effaced villages, by the slow and tollsome climb out of the sinking ships were not the only vic- the darkness of anarchy to the height of the sinking ships were not the only viclims of the storm of war. Other things,
the impalpable possessions of the mind
and heart, have in like fashion been
wounded and crippled. In the shock of
var, through long years of bitter conlift, moral restraints were loosened and
all the habits, all the conventions, all
the customs of life, which more even
than law hold society together, were
ment where justice rules and the rights
of all men, high and low, rich and poor,
shall be protected we must have a government of the people, duly chosen by
the people, and never must there be permitted any government by a single man
mitted any government by a single man
or by a group of men or by an organized wept aside. One passion, one purpose or by a group of men or by an organized to mave the country, to save cliviliza- minority. Tyranny lurks in them all and ion, to preserve freedom-rose supreme, true freedom withers when they ascend t could not be otherwise. There could the throne. There must be but one is that hour but one question asked haw in this country, and that is the law

them? If that single deman it is his duty not only to enforce but to hilly answered nothing else matered in those days of stress and anguish. representatives of the people, and when those laws are once made they must b ine great adventure was over and men and women came back to find the old ways dull, the old life tame, the old retraints burdenuone and they there are the Legislature of the Legislatur straints burdensome and they themselves ment of the United States, must be sumessed by a langing for excitement preme, for the Government of the United nd a hunger for change unknown be- States can neither suffer revolt nor sub-One sees the result in the rest- mit to any question of its authority on is everywhere; in the the part of any man or any group of men ments, in pleasure seeking, in the greed government fails autocracy and revolu-for money and the reckleasness of ex- lon and the downfall of civilization as we this direction is uncertain, but it can diture and, what is infinitely more have known it are at hand. Progress lous, in the discontent with all forms will cease and the decline to lower stages government or control and in the of development will have begun. True sadiness and eagerness to destroy even progress must rest upon and proceed from the sound principles which susrderly civilization without which law tain all free government, and to such and order, organized society, the possiand order, organized society, the possibilities of progress and the chance for
happiness cannot exist. This state of
happiness cannot exist. The state of
happiness cannot exist. The war is the gravest
United States and obedience to the peobistacle in the essential work of restorbistacle in the essential work of restorhappiness cannot exist. The state of
happiness betacle in the essential work of restor- pies laws are though the sustained and farms, which must be done through made. Decorated by endless futile and and all the rest will follow.

We must steady our confused by the war, which affect our We must be tolerant and above daily life, are essential to our business Il open minded. We must call on our and upon which our material prosper-ommon sense and self-restraint. The ity and all the benefits, both mental and omplex problem cannot be evaded and moral, which flow from it when honemust be dealt with in such a way as
a preserve the foundations of society
ind enable us, those once secured to discount the security acquired, so largely depend. Already a beginning has been made by a Republican Congress, working under all the difficulties and opposition imposed. the difficulties and opposition imposes yays in order, toward every reform, by a hostile Executive. Many vital economic measures, and especially protective progress which will help mankind. It is a gigantic task for any government or iny party. No party and no government or iny party. No party and no government or iny party. No party and no government or in the White House. To accomplish a gigantic task for any government cratic free trader of socialistic proclivity which in any period would be sufficient an succeed unless they face it bravely, ties in the White House. To accomplish to distinguish a Congress as one of high looking facts always in the face and de-termined to do their best—never promis-ing what they cannot perform and never yielding to the facile temptations of mo-mentary success. "One of our great political parties has ed, but we have been met with resist-

hension and appreciation of legislative accomplishment are well-nigh lost. Let me give a few examples of what has

"The estimates have been reduced over a billion dollars. The oil leasing and water power bills, two measures of large effect and high importance, of a Democratic administration, have passed both houses, but the President has vetoed the waterpower bill.

"We have passed the vocational rehabilitation act for the benefit of wounded soldiers and several acts for executive authority. To this end Mr. the disposition of war material, very Wilson and his dynasty, his heirs and necessary to our finances. We have amended and improved the Federal Reserve and the farmers' loan acts. War, straitened in their old age through the rise in prices, by an increase in their pensions. The civil service retirement law, a long deferred act of justice to

"We have been obliged to restore the army and navy to a peace footing, a as difficult as it was necessary. We have met this by two most important measures the army and navy pay bill and the law for the reorganization of the army on a peace basis. Two of the most impor-tant acts of any period, the shipping act for the upbuilding of the American marine and the settlement of the affairs of the Shipping Board and the law establishing the budget, a great measure of economy and sound financial administration, are conspicuous as our latest schievements. The budget bill was vetoed by the President at the last mome on the ground that it interfered with his power of appointment and removal.

Proud of Republican Record. "The list of beneficial laws passed under adverse circumstances, might be largely extended did not time forbid. But these are enough to show the far-reaching results of the labors of this longress, whose time is but little more than half spent. Some of the master chirruping away like incessant little the two years of war when both parties "We have made a remarkable begin- the Govern pledge ourselves to exert all our energies o deal with what is still undone.. The wreck and confusion of a great war, in but also, it is to be feared, that these nor indeed in twice that time. Reconsigh cost of living which reach daily into every home, is the most pressing as it is the most difficult and most essential problem which confronts us. Some of the sources of this trouble can be pear under this scheme and nothing reached by legislation, although not all, would be left to the people except the reached by legislation, although not all, but everything that can be affected by law should be done at once. Profiteering, the charging of extortionate and unjustified prices, which is stupid as Government must not be dominated by well as unlawful, are subject now to any one man or any class or any seample punitive laws. Those laws should lected body of men who represent a part be enforced, others if necessary added. offenders both great and small should be pursued and punished, not in ernment ownership, wherever applied to the headlines of newspapers after the an industry, whether it involves transmanner of the present Attorney-General, portation or telegraphic and telephone thing more in this direction can be ac-complished by the proper regulation of certain to be intolerably burdensoms to

of a few years the amount of the cir-culating medium is doubled it has a prodigality which nothing can defend. most profound effect in stimulating and "During the time in which the Govern-advancing prices. During the war credits ment undertook to manage the railroads have been large additions to the cur-rency through the Federal Reserve million dollars a day, and the total paybanks. Here it is possible to check the ments out of the treasury to support advance of prices by law. We can probank notes, the authority having been given during the war to increase the issue of these notes from two one of the first acts of Congress to deal with this essential point and it would by steadying them and bringing them

#### down to a lower and more normal level. Remedy Lies in Production.

"The most potent remedy of all however, lies in production, cannot be reached directly by statutes. If production begins to fail and fall off, the cost of everything will for high costs is to keep up and in crease production and particularly should every effort be made to advance the productivity of the farms. Just how much the Government can do in aid and support and if anything can be done it must not be omitted or overlooked. At the same time it must not be forgotten that there is a vast diftional Government in time of war and those which it possesses in time of peace. The normal limitations of times of peace restrict very much the powers of the general Government and in help-

"I have touched upon this matter of the high cost of living because it is altogether the most important domestic question now before the country and one to which the Republican party should address itself with- Mexico teemed with German plots. The out delay in every direction where help Mexican Government, largely the offhave said, many other important eco- not support us in the war, but gave aid, nomic questions to be dealt with, as so far as it was possible, to the cause of speedily as may be, but the time allour enemies. Yet we still continued to lotted to me makes it impossible to support Carranza. His Government sent touch upon them all.

"There is, however, one measure which cannot be passed over, a single great law which has been enacted and which in any period would be sufficient vist and anarchistic elements. Nothing Housez-committees where no

# Nation's Biggest Problems as Met by Senator Lodge in His Keynote Speech

HE ADMINISTRATION-In order to advance steadily toward every form of true progress that will help mankind . . . Mr. Wilson and his dynasty must be driven from all control, from all influence upon the Government of the United States, not because they are Democrats but because Mr. Wilson stands for a theory of government

HIGH LIVING COST-The most patent of all remedies against unces in high cost of living is to keep up and increase production and the Republican party promises to use every power in that direction whether within the State or Federal jurisdiction

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP-In the United States, Government ownership, whenever applied to any industry, is a very inefficient and wasteful system, badly managed and certain to be intolerably burdensome to the taxpayer. During the time which the Government under took to manage the railroads they were wretchedly conducted and money spent and wasted with a prodigality nothing can defend. The experiment failed and should not be renewed.

MEXICO AND ARMENIA-We have watched and waited long enough. It is time this condition, disgraceful to us and ruinous to Mexico should cease. We need a firm hand at the helm who will think not only of the rights of the United States but of the welfare of Mexico. The President, unable or unwilling to do anything for Mexico, thinks it our duty to take a mandate for Armenia. To such a proposition the only answer is a plain refusal. It is a plan to get us involved in the responsibilitles of the League of Nations and its wars, without being a member

PEACE-The President has demonstrated that unless he could have own way, exactly and without modification, he would not permit the country to be at peace. We have stopped the Wilson treaty and the question goes to the people. Let us stand fast by the principles and policies of Washington and Monroe against—utterly against—those of Mr. Wilson. We must be now and forever for Americanism and nationalism and against internationalism. There is no safety for us, no hope that we can be of service to the world if we do otherwise.

show that improvements in the act can had seized them. The mere statement be made, but in the main it is a remarkable piece of legislation and in gen- cordance with the facts in some cases eral principles is entirely sound, and Still nothing was done, and we watched nothing could be more unfair than to and waited. Naturally we lost our incriticise the present owners contending with the legacy of mismanagement, waste and confusion bequeathed by the Government when it returned the roads mly three months ago. The railroad aw possesses also an importance wholly distinct from its provisions, which have been framed with extreme care.

"This act declares a national policy and, that policy as a rule of action. The poloutset that it is of course impossible to birds that 'the Republicans have done tem in the manageenmt of railroads nothing.' I should be glad, omitting They must henceforth be under thorough They must henceforth be under thorough Government supervision and also the worked together, to put the recorded ac-complishment of the five years of com-plete Democratic control beside that of portation system of the country can no our eighteen months hampered by an in-imical administration. Let me assure such supervision and control. But the you that we do not fear the comparison. policy also represents the principle that ning, but we are fully conscious that it ownership of the raffroads. Their operais only a beginning. Much has been tion and management must be left in done, much more remains to do and we private ownership. The phrase 'government ownership' means not only tha business, finance and all economic con-ditions, cannot be cleared away and ditions, cannot be cleared away and fully readjusted in a year and a half ership under our political system would struction must be steady and energetic, the Government by those who operate but it also demands care if it is to be the machinery of transportation or of lasting value. The rise of prices, the any other industries which come into Government possession Rights of General Public.

> "The rights of the general public for whom all industries exist, would disap-

"Moreover, in the United States, Govroughly and efficiently, in communication or shipbuilding or manthe courts of the United States. Some- ufacturing, is a very inefficient and cold storage, and a bill for that purpose the taxpayers. This point it is not enference. through the demands of war turned the "Another deep-seated cause of the rise railroads over to the Government and of prices, more effective in its results we have had the painful privilege of since the war began and if in the space roads were wretchedly conducted and

rodigality which nothing can defend. "During the time in which the Governhave been enormously inflated and there they sustained, despits a generous invide for the control of credits in such sum of one and three-quarter billions manner as to give preference to the of dollars. There was universal dissatmost essential products. We are also isfaction with the Government management and it was a just dissatisfaction. ulating medium in the form of Federal The experiment failed and should no

be renewed. "From domestic affairs, which I have only touched upon briefly, let us turn to foreign questions, to our relations with the world of other nations. Look first at one of the most pressing importance just have a marked effect in reducing prices beyond our own borders. Look at Mexico. For seven years the United States has been pursuing under the direction of the President a policy of 'watchful wait-The President saw fit to intervene in Mexico. As a matter of fact, he made war upon Mexico, for in the taking of against advances in the high cost of Vera Cruz we lost some 120 men in killed and wounded, and several hundred unregarded, incidental Mexicans were also either wounded or killed in the conbe advanced by the simple force of flict. We went there to exact an apology scarcity which inevitably drives prices for the treatment of some of our sailors flict. We went there to exact an apology The most essential remedy at Tampico. The apology has never been given, but Gen. Huerta was drive from power, which was the President's real purpose, and Mexico then fell into a state of anarchy which, growing con-

stantly worse, has continued to this day Recognition of Carranga.

"The President saw fit to recognize Carranga, who was chosen by a military junta, as political chief. He thus fur nished an essential support to the Carranza government, and what has been betacle in the essential work of restorbetacle in the essential work of restorples laws are
betacle in the essential work of restorples laws are
republic, and should be sustained and
general victory a blessing to mankind. In
pheld by every man and woman in
great victory a blessing to mankind. In
party promises to use every power in
this direction whether within the State
clipped and description of the Republican
checked. To have been an American
this direction whether within the State ger. The words 'I am an American citi-zen,' instead of being a protection, as they ought to be, in every corner of the world, were an absolute peril to any one who was entitled to that high distinction. There are, of course, as I spring of Mr. Wilson's recognition, did agents into this country to foment up "They allied themselves with Bolshe-

was done by the United States. Car-For six months able committees in Houses—committees where no was done. We fell so low that when an American was selzed by one of the many

No doubt time and experience will their citizens to the highwaymen who seems incredible, but it is in exact ac fluence in Mexico, and what was far more important we lost the respect of sired lasting peace and, without pausing the Mexican people by the manner in which we submitted to every sort of insult and outrage.

#### Need of a Firm Hand.

"We have watched and waited long stood o far as any law can do it, establishes diagraceful to us and ruinous to Mexico, determined to resist Mr. Wilson's de-nat policy as a rule of action. The pol-should cease. We need a firm hand at mand, even at the coat of delaying the y embodied in the bill concedes at the think not only of the rights of the United States but of the welfare of Mexico. The Mexican people would not resent the influence or intervention of the United and what it threatened. So the long de-States if it would only help to bring them peace under a president of their own choosing. The great mass of the of the people who wished an instanthem peace under a president of their Mexican people wish to work and earn taneous and unqualified acceptance of money. They long to be able to sleep in a covenant which most of them had They long to be able to sleep in peace and not be subject to pilinge and outrage. Thousands of them look to us for help. Let the Mexicans choose as ods of obtaining publicity and thus were for help. Let the Mexicans choose as their president some strong and upright man who is friendly to the United States and determined to establish order and then let the United States give him a real and cordial support, and so strength-en and uphold him that he will be able to exterminate the handits and put an end to the unceasing civil war which has well nigh completely ruined one of the finest and most valuable countries on the face of the earth. We must spend millions in spreading their views watch and wait no longer. We must through powerful organs and active associations, but who simply loved their

Nothing can ear be accomplished of America. The debate in the Senate der the Wilson administration or spread to them. They read the speeches, the Wilson administration or spread to them. They read the speeches, administration in sympathy with Their miserable record of hopeless failure in Mexico has been unbroken for an end to this Mexican situation, which meet together. They began to underis a shame to the United States and a
stand the league. They began to know
disgrace to our civilization. If we are seven years. The time has come to put to take part in pacifying and helping the world, let us begin here at home in alliance and not a league for peace. They saw it was an alliance and not a league for peace. They saw that it did not mention the Hague conventions which we all desired. must for our own safety, we must also accept and fulfil the duties and responsibilities which that doctrine im-"The President has been unable or un-

do anything for Mexico, where tions. These real advances toward procivil war has raged for years, where an-archy exists and where the people are ures were all disregarded and the only suffering. But he thinks it our duty to court mentioned was pushed into an obtake a mandate for Armenia, which scure corner. The people began to personnel. would involve our sending an army ceive with an intense clearness that this there for an indefinite time and which alliance, silent as to real peace agreewould cost, including the army and civil ments, contained clauses which threat-expenditures \$275,000,000 for the first year, besides entangling us in all the States as an independent Power—threatquarrels and intrigues of Asia Minor ened its sovereignty, threatened its and the surrounding countries. Mexico peace, threatened its life. lies at our doors. It is a primary duty the people became articulate. for us to deal with it under the Monroe opinion steadily changed and to-day Doctrine but nothing has been done, and number of Americans who would be will-yet we are asked to take a mandate for ing to accept the covenant of the League Armenia. The American people have a of Nations just as the President mpathy for Armenia. They have it back from Europe is negligible. The given over \$40,000,000 for the American people will never accept that deep sympathy for Armenia relief of those starving and suffering alliance with foreign nations proposed people, a brave and galiant people who by the President. The President meaneserve assistance and who have estab- time has remained inflexible. He is delished a government. We are anxious termined to have that treaty as he to help Armenia in all reasonable ways, brought it back or nothing, and to that and no doubt shall do so, but to take a imperious demand the people will reply mandate to control, protect and govern in tones which cannot be misunderstood that country would involve our sending No man who thinks of America first our sons and brothers to serve and sacrifice their lives in Armenia for an indefinite time. This is a mandate which we in the Senate of the United States Senator Hitchcock: For my own part I think should not be undertaken. It is am not willing to trust to the counsel of bilities of the League of Nations and tion of the world from the things which all the wars in which it may be engaged, without our being a member of half of an alliance whose representatives the league. To such a proposition the will all be diplomats and politiciana only answer is a plain refusal. On the only answer is a plain refusal. On the They will all act in benaif of the inter-other hand, what the President has neg-lected—a like condition among an un-fortunate people at our very doors—we them. Strip the league of every clause must take up and by a wise and firm which involves the action of political must take up and by a wise and firm which involves the action of political policy restors Mexico to the position representatives in the Assembly and the which she ought to occupy and thereby Council and you leave but one article in help and relieve her people and so which the diplomats of the league as which she ought to occupy and the help and relieve her people and so which the diplomats or the help and relieve her people and so such will have no power.

"That is the famous Article X. Most "That is the famous Article X."

"As the great war in Europe pushed

Mexico into the background and turned

the thoughts of all away from it, so free from diplomats, but it resis entirely there is at this moment another great question of our relations to the civilized orld which overshadows every other. When the armistice with Germany was ties for the use of force. Each individsigned the course to be pursued was ual nation is bound by Article X. to go clear. It was urged by Republican Senclear. It was urged by Republican Sen-ators before the armistice and immedi-ately afterward. That course was to make the peace with Germany at once at the time of signature; that is, for the and then take up for reasonable con-protection of States some of which are sideration the question of establishing not yet determined or established, for such future relations with our associates the protection of boundaries which no in the war as would make for the future man can define. We were to give such a peace of the world. If this had been guarantee and any of the countries in done we could have had full peace with the league in the event of exterior ag-Germany three months after the armistice. This Mr. Wilson prevented. He assistance, and our soldiers and sallors went to Europe with the greatest opportunity for large service to the world mand of foreign countries unless we ever offered to any one man. He insisted on going himself, for he trusted breaking a solemn moral ebligation. no one else. We then had the confidence, the gratitude and the friendship of overy European nation, which, thanks to the President, we possess no longer.

"If Mr. Wilson had said: "We came ratified. It became every day clearer to help you win this war in defence of them that the alliance called a League of civilization. The war is won. All we Nationa instead of being a guarantee now insist upon is that Germany shall for the world's peace, was a breeder of be put in such a position as not to be war and an enemy of peace. As we able again to threaten the peace and studied it—and a majority of Senators freedom of mankind. Our own quesdesired to have some league if possible tions in the American hemisphere we which should be a genuine league of will care for ourselves. We have interpeace—we found that it dragged us not ests in the Far East which we shall only into every dispute and every war in We fell so low that when an wish to have protected, but your own Europe and in the rest of the world, but was selzed by one of the many European questions you must settle and that our soldiers and sailors might be we will accept the settlement to which forced to give their lives in quarrels not you agree. We are not here seeking their own at the bidding of foreign Govyou agree. nay, is in a considerable ance in some of the departments and in both Senate and House, and then the States would do was to offer to be the territory or to dictate what you shall do ernments. responsible for-the perilous also by habits of waste backed by mai- bill, signed by the President, became channel for conveying the ransom of in regard to either territory or bounda-

league an integral part of the treaty of peace with Germany. Thus he pre-sented to the Senate, and intended to present, a dilemma from which he be-

tions were adopted which relieved us from every obligation under Article X., which took all our domestic questions completely out of the jurisdiction of the

We were also agreed that Mr. Wilson's

league with what he called "interpreta-tive reservations," or with anything those

lieved there was no escape.

"In order to have peace with Germany he meant to compel the Benate to accept with it the League of Nations. It was indeed a difficult situation which he thus created. But Republican Senators believed their duty to be clear be-fore them and did not shrink from ful-filling it. Thirty-nine of them in March, 1919, signed a statement setting forth that the first draft of the league as Mr. Wilson brought it back, announcing that it must be taken just as it stood, could not be accepted by the Senate in that form. The President returned to Europe with this warning before him and before the world. He admitted a few slight changes in the covenant, for the most part unimportant and some of which made the second draft worse than the first. He forced the Allied and Associated Powers to yield to his demand that the covenant of the league should be interwoven with the treaty of peace. To accomplish this he surren-dered the principle of the freedom of the seas-whatever that may have beento Great Britain, and he made promises and concessions to France-not yet ful-filled-which brought him the French support. Having thus carried his point abroad he brought the treaty with Germany home and laid it before the Sen-

#### Rush to Support League. . "To the great mass of the American

people he said: "This covenant of the League of Nations will bring to the country of those measures which were adopted under the war powers of the world a lasting peace.' Every one deconstitutional in time of peace. They would thus have relieved the business to consider or even to read the covenant, thousands upon thousands of good peo-ple united in the demand that the Senand the daily occupations of the people from the burden of war legislation and ate ratify and take the learne at once and without consideration, just as it Lt the same time have preserved to the stood. The Republicans of the Senate, United States under the terms of the United States under the terms of the resolution all benefits accruing to the It is time that this condition, perceiving the dangers of the league, United States under the provision of the Treaty of Versailles. This resolution was passed by both branches of Congress and vetoed by the President in a message which furnished neither argument nor reason for the veto but which it. f humor in its allusion to the freedom of the seas. The houses also passed a resolution repealing all the war legis-lation with three exceptions. The Pres

The Famous Article 10.

Jen. Smuts of South Africa,

X, was the work of the President of the

United States. It is true this article is

upon naked force. In that way peace is to be preserved and the nations freed from war by multiplying the opportuni-

gression could have demanded our armed

"Republicans of the Senate, no matter

what their future fate might be, were

"It also appeared that our domestic

"Mr. Wilson said in a recent letter to

dent vetoed it. His autocratic power nust not be disturbed. "Thus the President demonstrated gain that unless he could have his own able to keep up a continual cry for imvay exactly and without any modificamediate ratification ion he would not permit the country to "The vocal part of the comm be at peace, an exercise of Executive almost universally, as they listened to each other's voices, that the whole coun-try was with them, but they forgot the power never contemplated by the Con-

"There the story ends. We have great inarticulate masses of the people stopped Mr. Wilson's treaty and the question goes to the people. In 1916 their business, who did not write letters to the newspapers or publish circulars country and thought first of the interests have performed a high and patriotic in that way, and every day since then duty and we ask you, representatives of has proved the falsity of their position. the Republican party, to approve our course and stand by what we have done. The next act will fill a larger stage and what was far more important, they be-gan to read and discuss the covenant of the league themselves, in the street, by State, and we desire to have the verdict so clearly given that no man who seeks to represent the people in the Senate, in the House or in any place or any conventions which we all desired to have restored as foundations for further extensions, did nothing for the development of international law, nothing for a world court and judicial decisions, and nothing looking toward an agreement as to dealing with non-justiciable questions. The shifting scene as to dealing with non-justiciable questions are the sacrifice of America. The shifting scene series as to dealing with non-justiciable questions. and brothers and of the country's rights we long to achieve may be attained. in their hands. That future no man can broad, so devoted to the one predict, but the country knows well in resident as day from night.

noint-Mr. Wilson's plan on one side, the independence and safety of the United States on the other. To determanity, so bound up in the fortunes of the United States, are to be fulfilled."

riea.' Then indeed we should have been entitled to the gratitude of the world not only for our decisive services in the war, but for generous assistance in making a lasting peace. But Mr. Wilson did not do this. He had apparently only one aim, to be the maker of a league of which he should be the head.

"He was determined there should be a League of Nations then and there and in the same proceeds of the robbery to her worst in order to nullify the powers of the Senate given by the Constitution of the Senate given by the Constitution of the

league, which once and for all placed the Monroe Ductrine beyond any interference by Europe or any foreign. The United States can, not be isolated. The world needs us too much. We have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of suffering humanity. "Have no fear. The United States canference by Europe or any foreign Power, and which refused our assent to the cruel wrong of Shantung. We also made it impossible to subject the United States to Revolution we have come to where we have to where we have come to where we have t the proposed inequality in voting power, are to-day. We shall march on for we profoundly believed that the United States must never take part in were called to the defence of any council of the nations where her and civilization in 1917 we did not vote was not equal to that of any other. We threw our great weight into Power represented. Some of us were wavering scale deeply convinced that there ought to be more effective, a more effective, all the stronger no league at all and that absolute safety we went without alliance and of could be obtained in no other way; oth-ers of us, more numerous, believed that to help mankind. Let us stand fast to the reservations I have described would the principles and policies of Washin protect the United States against the ton and Monroe and against—utter perils of the covenant if we joined the against—those of Mr. Wilson. We may eague. We were all firmly united in our be now and ever for Americanism nationalism, and against internation determination that the league as sub-mitted by Mr. Wilson must never pass ism. There is no safety for us, no hop that we can be of service to the work if we do otherwise. "One word more before I close. Dur

cobedient to him approved, was just as bad, just as menacing as the original. Twice we offered the President and his most faithful supporters an opportunity to ratify the treaty with reservations. Twice his followers, obedient to his orders, rejected the treaty with the reservations I have outlined.

A Veto Without Reason.

"The Republicans of the Senate then made another effort to put an end to real policy ought to be, and then the minds as to what our duty and our gen-eral policy ought to be, and then the only difference was as to the best way in which that duty could be per-formed. I believe that the great made another effort to put an end to the state of technical war with Ger-many and at the same time rid the Constitution and which are clearly un-constitutional in time of peace. They upon Mr. Wilson's learne and all the is carried with it of danger and nace. In making our conthe people let us think of what the the United States, demand withe consideration of party effect. When we put the word 'gold' into our platform in 1896 we took from the ordinary political point of view great risks, but we went to the people confident in the jus-tice of our cause and won. The way to assure victory now is to remember always what Mr. Wilson and his party threaten not only in the league but a regard to the very foundations of o ent. Let us for our part think of nothing except our cause, and with hold with indifference "the lesser chances and inferior hopes meantime go pouring past.' So thinking, so believing, we must win because the fight we are making is for the right.

### Make Ne Beckless Premise.

"Let us also in the battle we are to wage make no promises which cannot be performed. Let us not imitate the 'ne approval of the American people for his party and his Administration on the ground that he has kept us out of peace.

"We of the Senate believe that have performed the performed that he has kept us out of peace.

"Let us not premise any millennit or pledge our faith to the performance the people will decide between us and the President. The league must be discussed in every district and in do our utmost to carry these policies into effect. This we can do and we should bind ourselves no further. If the in the House or in any place or any degree, can have the slightest doubt as to his duty. We make the issue; we ask approbation for what we have done. The people will now tell us what they think of Mr. Wilson's league and its in Europe, with its wars and disputes, its changing governments and fleeting boundaries which we are asked to guarantee, will instruct the people from day to day, and we confidently leave the future and the protection of their sons we long to achieve may be attained.

object, that all may accept it and all what spirit we Republicans will meet it, a spirit as different from that of the work for the same dominant result Thus inspired, thus united, we may feel our policy; they assured that when the banner The people know our policy; they assured that when the banners are lifted know Mr. Wilson'a, and they will choose and the trumpets blown we shall march between them. They will tear aside the forth to a victory, not for our party alone but for principles and and come down to the essential and vital which are absolutely vital if the American Republic is to continue on triumphant course and the hopes of hu-

# HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street NEW YORK

## Good News

The return tide of immigration has set in. If there were only enough ships to bring them, we are told, even with post-war passport restrictions there would be the greatest rush of peoples to this country ever known in the history of immigration.

## This is indeed good news.

The loss to American industry in the departures during the war, and particularly in the year 1919, was alarmingly large, although, as the Harriman National Bank indicated, this outward flow was not a permanent return of these people to their homes. They went largely to visit relatives and for other sentimental reasons. The return to this country, however, is probably based upon something stronger than sentiment, and has doubtless been hastened by living conditions in Europe.

What the departures meant to us has been evident in the continued high cost of living and deficiency of labor, to which is related the inefficiency of labor. Just as we have needed more goods than were produced so we have needed more labor to produce them. Assuming that the vast majority of these immigrants are more or less skilled in our ways, production should begin to creep up and the cost of labor to go down, for this immigration carries with it an inquiry for a job, and this inquiry will become competitive. Such a condition is not conducive to the success of strikes, while it may easily produce ten hours' work for eight hours' pay.

If, as is stated, passports are being issued selectively it is believable that the influx will contain a far less percentage of undesirables than ever before and a higher potential for good citizenship.

BANKING HOURS FROM & O'CLOCK A. M. TO & O'CLOCK P. M. SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT